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VETERANS

AN UPDATE

SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION

MANPOWER RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE PROGRAM REPORTING AND ANALYSIS

VETERANS: AN UPDATE

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TECHNICAL NOTES

National data used in this study were primarily derived from the special report on Veteran Services in 1978 which was included in the Employment and Training Report of the President, transmitted to Congress in 1979; and Veteran Population, issued in September 1979 by the Research Division, Reports and Statistics Service, Veterans Administration, Washington, D. C. Much of the current information on Vietnam veterans was derived from "Vietnam Veterans in the Labor Market of the 1970's", an article by John F. Stinson in the November 1979 Monthly Labor Review.

The source of state-wide Job Service data was the Employment Security Automated Reporting System (ESARS). Information on the characteristics of Employment Service applicants is from the Employment Service active file of job-seekers as of December 31, 1979. Information on services provided to Employment Service applicants is for Fiscal Year 1979, ending September 30, 1979.

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INTRODUCTION

Throughout history, many American veterans who dedicated their time to the service of their country have had a difficult time making the transition from military to civilian life. As they have tried to move back into the mainstream of American life, these veterans have faced numerous obstacles. They have had to contend with stereotypes associated with veteran status, as well as personal problems in readjustment to society. Veterans of today continue to encounter unique problems. One of the most formidable barriers faced by today's veteran is difficulty in the labor market. For example, some employers still fail to recognize the value of military experience as preparation for civilian jobs. Others feel that war veterans, in particular, suffer mental and psychological problems that could affect their working ability. Special veteran groups such as youth, minority and disabled veterans face even greater difficulties in the job market.

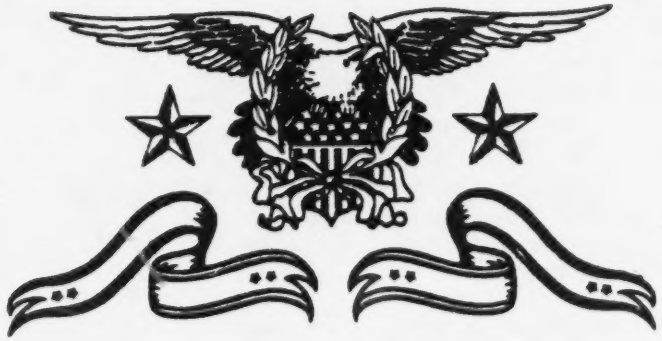
Greatest attention in recent years has been focused on the problems of Vietnam-Era veterans. These recent veterans had to face unpopular opinions generated by the Vietnam War and a deteriorating American economy upon their return. In addition to the problems experienced by veterans of previous wars, these factors compounded the employment situation for Vietnam veterans. Though the Vietnam Era has been over for more than four years, many veterans still face some of the problems of transition into civilian life. Some important differences still remain between the employment characteristics of veterans and their contemporaries who did not serve in the military.

The Federal government has sought to alleviate the problems of veterans through the establishment of various programs of assistance. President Carter re-emphasized the country's obligation to meet the problems of recent veterans when he declared the week of May 28 through June 3, 1979 as the first annual Vietnam Veterans Week.

The South Carolina Employment Service is also aware of the plight of today's veteran. Legislation as early as 1933 established a policy of veterans' preference

and special assistance for disabled veterans within the Employment Service. Following legislative guidelines, the South Carolina Employment Service makes a special effort to provide effective job-related services to veterans, who comprise over 11% of the state's population.

This report provides information on the veteran population in the United States and in South Carolina. Included are characteristics of veterans in the South Carolina Employment Service active file and a summary of services provided to veteran applicants. Also highlighted are special employment and training programs for veterans.



PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED BY VETERANS IN TODAY'S LABOR MARKET

Veterans face many barriers as they attempt to enter the civilian labor market. A typical problem is the unwillingness of some employers to accept military skills as a basis for functioning successfully in civilian jobs. Veterans have to compete for jobs with non-veterans who have more time and experience in civilian work. Also, after completing their years of military service, veterans often have limited information about career opportunities and the civilian labor market in general. Such problems as these are most prominent during, but not limited to, the period immediately following military discharge. After a period of transition, most veterans establish themselves in the labor force and mainly encounter the problems associated with workers in general.

The oldest veteran group is comprised of World War I veterans. The major problem encountered by this group today involves age discrimination in the job market. These older veterans are often refused job offers or promotions by employers who favor younger workers. Veterans of World War II and the Korean Conflict probably experience fewer problems than other veteran groups in the current labor market. They received wide public acceptance when they returned home from war and were offered numerous employment and educational benefits. They found it relatively easy to establish themselves and remain in the labor force.

Veterans of the Vietnam Era currently face the most significant barriers to employment. The decade of the 70's was a difficult time for many of these recently separated veterans making the transition from military life. They fought in an extremely controversial war and did not receive widespread public support when they returned home. Although the forces that went to Vietnam were among the best educated and most superbly trained American troops in history, they became stereotyped as brutal, unstable, and violence-prone individuals when they sought to return to civilian life. In addition, the deteriorating state of the American economy at the time of their return compounded their problems. The benefits offered to these veterans were not nearly as generous as those available to their predecessors. All these factors combined to produce a rather

bleak outlook for Vietnam veterans in the labor market. In the last few years, our country has taken a more favorable view of veterans who participated in the Vietnam War, but these veterans continue to suffer more employment problems than their non-veteran counterparts. In particular, veterans who are young, disabled, or members of minority groups tend to suffer the most severe problems of joblessness. Trends in the employment situation of Vietnam-Era veterans will be examined later in this report.

VETERANS IN THE POPULATION

As of September 1979, there were approximately 30 million veterans in the U. S. population. Around 30% of these were veterans of the Vietnam Era. Another 2% were the most recent veterans from the post-Vietnam Era (service only after May 7, 1975). The largest sector of the national veteran population (42%) was the group who served during World War II.

Percent Distribution of U.S. Veteran Population
By Period of Service
September 30, 1979

Total Veterans in U.S.	100.0%
Post-Vietnam Era	2.3
Vietnam Era 1/	27.8
Korean Conflict 2/	15.6
World War II	42.1
World War I	2.0
Other Veterans	10.2

1/ Veterans of Vietnam Era with no service in Korean Conflict.
2/ Veterans of Korean Conflict with no service in World War II.

Source: Veterans Administration, Washington, D. C.

The average age of all U. S. veterans in civilian life as of September 1979 was 47.5 years, increasing from 46.3 one year earlier. Vietnam-Era veterans (with no service in the Korean Conflict) averaged 31.6 years, up from the average age of 30.3 recorded in 1978. The average age of World War II veterans also increased to 59.1 years from the previous average of 57.7.

Estimated Age of U.S. Veteran Population in Civilian Life
September 30, 1979

Age	Total Veterans (in thousands)	Percent of Total
Total	30,072	100.0
Under 20	67	0.2
20-24	1,064	3.5
25-29	2,085	6.9
30-34	3,838	12.8
35-39	2,764	9.2
40-44	2,452	8.2
45-49	3,352	11.1
50-54	4,074	13.6
55-59	4,633	15.4
60+	5,743	19.1

Source: Veterans Administration, Washington, D. C.

An interesting trend in the national veteran population is the increasing number of female veterans. Though no 1979 statistics are available, Veterans Administration data from 1978 indicate that the number of female veterans had reached 649,000. The number of female veterans under 30 totaled 144,000, comprising over 22% of the total. The largest group of female veterans (292,000) served during World War II. Female veterans who served during the Vietnam Era ranked second, with 178,000. The average age of female veterans in 1978, at 45.9 years, was lower than that of the entire veteran population (46.5 years).

In South Carolina, there were approximately 335,000 veterans in the population as of December 1979. Veterans have comprised around 11% of the state's total population throughout the decade of the 70's. There was an approximate growth of 3,000 in South Carolina's veteran population from 1978 to 1979, maintaining the same percentage of the total.

South Carolina Veteran Population

	1970	Estimated 1977	Estimated 1978	Estimated 1979
Total Population	2,591,000	2,895,000	2,943,000	2,959,000
Veteran Population	297,000	327,000	332,000	335,000
Percent of Total	11.5%	11.3%	11.3%	11.3%

In 1979, around 292,000 individuals, 87% of the South Carolina veteran population, were veterans who served during time of war. Around one third of the veteran total were veterans of the Vietnam Era. A slightly larger segment, around 37%, were veterans of World War II. A portion of each of these groups also served during the Korean Conflict, veterans of which comprised 16% of the total. Only 1% were veterans of World War I, and 2% were post-Vietnam Era veterans. Though state-wide veteran age statistics are not available, it can safely be assumed that the average age for veterans in South Carolina closely parallels that of the national population.

The largest concentration of veterans in South Carolina as of December 1979 were found in four counties: Greenville, Charleston, Richland, and Spartanburg. The combined veteran population in these counties comprised nearly 40% of the state veteran population.

The following table lists the ten South Carolina counties with the largest number of veterans. For a detailed listing of the veteran population by county (within South Carolina's ten planning districts), see Appendix Table 7.

South Carolina Counties With Largest Estimated Veteran Population
December, 1979

		Estimated Veteran Population	Percent of State
Total, South Carolina		335,000	100.0%
Counties:	1. Greenville	37,122	11.1
	2. Charleston	34,653	10.3
	3. Richland	33,783	10.1
	4. Spartanburg	24,760	7.4
	5. Anderson	15,400	4.6
	6. Lexington	14,689	4.4
	7. Aiken	13,065	3.9
	8. York	11,589	3.5
	9. Florence	10,426	3.1
	10. Horry	8,835	2.6

Source: VA Regional Office, Columbia, S. C.

VETERAN LABOR FORCE TRENDS

Labor force participation among veterans has changed dramatically in recent years. Many World War I veterans have left the labor force due to retirement and death. At the same time, the average age of World War II and Korean Conflict veterans has risen, causing declines in the participation of these groups. Veterans of the Vietnam Era are the most dominant large veteran group in the labor force today simply because they are the most recent entrants. In the last several years, however, there have even been significant changes among these recent veterans in the labor force. Since limited information is available at the state-wide level, our analysis of veteran employment trends will be based mainly on recent national statistics. The bulk of the data available concerns Vietnam veterans, so our discussion here will be centered around this group.

The overall employment picture of veterans in Fiscal Year 1978 reflected much improvement over the previous year. According to data from the Current Population Survey, the civilian noninstitutional population of male Vietnam-Era veterans aged 20 years and over averaged 8.3 million in 1978. Around 6.6 million, or about 80%, of these veterans were aged 20 to 34. Approximately 6.3 million veterans in the 20 to 34 age group were in the civilian labor force and 5.9 million were employed. This employment figure is down 60,000 from the previous fiscal year, but the apparent decline actually reflects the shift of Vietnam veterans into higher age groupings. In fact, the employment-population ratio (proportion of population that is employed) for 20- to 34-year-old veterans rose over the year from 87.6% to 90%, while the total unemployed was down 160,000 from Fiscal 1977. The unemployment rate for this group averaged 5.4% in 1978, down 2% from the previous year. Overall improvement in the veteran employment situation is reflected in each of the 5-year age groups between 20 and 34 years of age, as shown in the following table.

Quarterly Unemployment Rates for U.S.
Male Vietnam-Era Veterans and Non-Veterans
20 to 34 Years Old 1/
Fiscal Year 1978

Age and Veteran Status	Fiscal 1977 Average	Oct.-Dec. 1977	Jan.-Mar. 1978	Apr.-June 1978	July-Sept. 1978	Fiscal 1978 Average
Total, 20 to 34 years						
Veterans	7.6	6.3	5.5	4.4	5.3	5.4
Non-veterans	7.9	6.9	6.8	6.1	5.8	6.4
20 to 24 Years						
Veterans	16.9	13.4	13.0	9.5	11.6	12.0
Non-veterans	10.6	9.3	9.6	8.3	8.3	8.9
25 to 29 Years						
Veterans	7.4	6.2	5.5	5.2	6.8	5.9
Non-veterans	6.8	5.7	5.3	5.0	4.4	5.1
30 to 34 Years						
Veterans	4.6	4.2	3.6	2.7	3.0	3.4
Non-veterans	4.6	4.4	3.9	3.5	3.2	3.7

1/ Vietnam-Era veterans are those who served between Aug. 5, 1964 and May 7, 1975, inclusive. Quarterly unemployment rates are seasonally adjusted averages.

Source: Current Population Survey, U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

As can be seen in the above table, the Fiscal 1978 jobless rate for Vietnam-Era veterans aged 20 to 34 was somewhat below that of their non-veteran counterparts - 5.4%, as compared to 6.4% for non-veterans. However, the difference between these rates is exaggerated by the fact that veterans are more concentrated in the older age groups where unemployment is lower. For example, the jobless rate for younger veterans aged 20 to 24, at 12%, was well above the non-veteran rate of 8.9% for the same age group. Veterans aged 25 to 29 had a slightly higher rate, and the rates for 30- to 34-year-olds showed little difference between veterans and non-veterans.

A closer examination of employment and unemployment trends among veterans in the last decade reveals some significant findings. The employment-population ratio for 20- to 24-year-old veterans was slightly above that for non-veterans in 1978, but this has not always been the case. Prior to 1975, the young veterans' ratio had been consistently higher, but during the recession in 1975, it plummeted to a rate far

below that for non-veterans. The ratio for young veterans again rose above the non-veteran level in 1978 for the first time since the recession. In the 25 to 29 age group, employment-population ratios for both veterans and non-veterans have closely paralleled throughout the 1970's. For 30- to 34-year-olds, the veterans' ratios have been above those of non-veterans in every year of the decade, except in 1970 when they were identical.

Throughout the past ten years, young veterans between the ages of 20 and 24 have encountered the most serious unemployment problems. The 1974-75 recession resulted in an unusually rapid increase in the jobless rate of young veterans, from around 9% in 1973 to almost 20% in 1975. This dramatic increase can largely be attributed to the influx of young veterans returning to the labor force as the Vietnam Conflict drew to a close and the decrease in available jobs due to the recession. The unemployment rate of veterans aged 20 to 24 has been consistently higher than that of non-veterans in the same age group, with the peak difference of over 6% occurring during the 1975-77 period. Much of this disparity can be accounted for by the fact that young non-veterans have been in the labor market longer and are better established in jobs. Young veterans aged 20 to 24 now make up a small and declining proportion of all veterans due to the decline in military separations after the end of the Vietnam War. Nevertheless, these young veterans continue to be over-represented in the ranks of the unemployed. In 1978, they comprised only 12% of all 20- to 34-year-old Vietnam veterans in the civilian labor force, but accounted for 27% of the unemployed in that group. The unemployment rate for the youngest veterans averaged 12%, compared to 8.9% for their non-veteran counterparts. The youngest veteran group did, however, show greater relative improvement in their unemployment rate over the year than did non-veterans. Many of the differences in circumstances which cause disparity between young veterans and their non-veteran counterparts in the labor market tend to disappear with increasing age and elapsed time following discharge.

The unemployment rate for 20- to 34-year-old Vietnam veterans of black and other minority races averaged 12.5% in Fiscal 1978, nearly triple the 4.6% rate for white veterans in the same age group. Unemployment is a particularly serious problem among the youngest minority veterans (age 20 to 24), who comprise around 20% of the 20- to 34-year-old minority veteran total. The unemployment rate for this group was 26% in 1978, showing little improvement from the 27.4% rate in 1977. Over the decade of the 70's, the unemployment rate for this youngest minority group has been higher than for every other veteran group. It has also been considerably higher than the rates of almost every other worker group in the national population.

Quarterly Unemployment Rates For U.S.
Male Vietnam-Era Veterans and Non-veterans
20 to 34 years old, By Age and Race
Fiscal Year 1978

Age and Veteran Status	Fiscal 1977 Average	Oct.-Dec. 1977	Jan.-Mar. 1977	Apr.-June 1977	July-Sept. 1977	Fiscal 1978 Average
WHITE						
Total, 20 to 34 Years						
Veteran----------	6.8	4.8	5.8	3.8	4.0	4.6
Non-veterans---------	7.0	5.6	7.2	4.8	4.4	5.5
20 to 24 Years						
Veterans----------	14.9	9.4	13.9	7.7	8.3	9.9
Non-veterans---------	9.2	7.5	10.1	6.7	6.2	7.6
25 to 29 Years						
Veterans----------	6.7	4.9	6.1	4.5	5.3	5.2
Non-veterans---------	6.1	4.6	5.8	3.7	3.4	4.4
30 to 34 Years						
Veterans----------	4.2	3.3	3.8	2.5	2.3	3.0
Non-veterans---------	4.1	3.6	4.0	2.8	2.5	3.2
BLACK AND OTHER						
Total, 20 to 34 Years						
Veterans----------	15.4	16.2	14.1	8.5	11.2	12.5
Non-veterans---------	14.9	12.6	15.0	13.5	11.7	13.2
20 to 24 Years						
Veterans----------	27.4	30.8	30.9	15.6	23.9	26.0
Non-veterans---------	21.4	17.0	21.2	19.9	17.6	19.0
25 to 29 Years						
Veterans----------	14.0	10.9	11.8	10.4	14.3	11.9
Non-veterans---------	12.0	11.4	11.6	10.2	8.7	10.5
30 to 34 Years						
Veterans----------	9.1	13.4	9.9	4.8	4.8	7.9
Non-veterans---------	8.4	7.3	9.3	7.4	5.7	7.4

Source: Current Population Survey, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Looking at a specific sector of minority veterans, the unemployment rate for black veterans aged 20 to 34 averaged 11% in 1978, compared with 4.6% for white veterans. Whereas the jobless rate difference between the two groups has always been substantial, it has been particularly sizeable since 1975, as black veterans recovered more slowly from the effects of the 1974-75 recession. Though the employment situation of black veterans is considerably worse than that of white veterans, it does not differ greatly from that of black non-veterans in the labor force.

In 1978, for the first time, data were tabulated on the population and employment status of Vietnam-Era veterans of Hispanic origin. These data were collected without regard to race, so they are also included in figures for both white and black workers. There were 250,000 Hispanic veterans aged 20 to 34 in the civilian noninstitutional population in 1978, and 92.4% of them were in the labor force. Their employment-population ratio fell about halfway between the ratios for black and white veterans. Unemployment rates for Hispanic veterans were somewhat above the rates for white veterans, but were well below those for black veterans. As with both black and white veterans, the unemployment rate for Hispanic veterans was highest in the 20 to 24 age group, with successively lower rates in the 25 - 29 and 30 - 34 groups. For a more detailed comparison of the employment status of these groups, see Appendix Table 4.

Thus far, our discussion has mainly dealt with the 20 to 34 age group where the bulk of the Vietnam veteran population is concentrated. In recent years, however, increasing numbers of veterans have been moving into the ranks of those aged 35 and over. In 1978, there were approximately 1.1 million Vietnam veterans in the 35 to 39 age group, accounting for 13.5% of all Vietnam veterans. Those aged 40 and over totaled 700,000 and comprised 8.6% of the total. By the time veterans reach these older age groups, they have become fairly well established in civilian life and many of the differences between them and their non-veteran counterparts have disappeared. This is evident in the similarity of the labor force characteristics of veterans and non-veterans in the 35 to 39 year age group and the reasonably close congruence of those aged 40 and over.

Employment Status of Vietnam-Era Veterans Aged 35 and Over,
1978 Annual Averages

(Numbers in Thousands)

Employment Status	Age 35 to 39		Age 40 and Over	
	Vietnam-Era Veterans	Non-veterans	Vietnam-Era Veterans	Non-veterans
Civilian Noninstitutional Population	1,129	3,599	718	16,268
Civilian Labor Force	1,094	3,447	607	9,148
Percent in Labor Force	96.9	95.8	84.5	56.2
Employment	1,061	3,345	586	8,845
Unemployment	33	102	21	303
Unemployment Rate	3.0	3.0	3.5	3.3

Source: Current Population Survey, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

CHARACTERISTICS OF EMPLOYED AND UNEMPLOYED VETERANS

Nationally, there were 5.9 million veterans aged 20 to 34 employed in 1978. Several patterns are revealed when these employed veterans are compared with their non-veteran counterparts. For example, veterans in the 20 - 24 and 25 - 29 age groups were less likely to hold white-collar jobs than non-veterans. The difference was most extreme in the professional and technical occupations category, where around 6% of the 20- to 24-year-old veterans and 12% of those 25 to 29 held such jobs, as compared to non-veteran proportions of 10% and 21%, respectively. The situation for both age groups was reversed in blue-collar occupations. These differences continued into the 30 - 34 age group, although the gap was considerably narrower. This is to be expected, as veterans of this older age group have often completed their schooling which was interrupted by military service. Black veterans aged 20 to 34 were much less likely than white veterans of the same age to be employed as white-collar workers, slightly more likely to be blue-collar workers, and significantly more likely to have jobs in service occupations.

There were relatively few differences in the distribution of employment by industry for veterans and non-veterans in the 20 to 34 age range. The most notable difference was the fact that veterans were more likely than non-veterans to be employed in government jobs. At least part of this incongruity derives from the various veterans' preference hiring programs at Federal, state, and local government levels. The proportion of 20- to 34-year-old black veterans in government occupations (27%) was nearly twice that of white veterans (15%). At the same time, only 14% of the black non-veterans in this age group were employed as government workers, which indicates the particular importance of veterans' preference hiring programs for blacks. For further comparison of veterans and non-veterans by occupation and industry see Appendix Table 5.

One measure of labor market performance in which veterans consistently surpass their non-veteran contemporaries is in the area of personal income. According to a study conducted in 1977 by the Veterans Administration, Vietnam-Era veterans had a higher median personal income than non-veterans within each of the 5-year age groups between 20 and 39. The gap was largest among 35- to 39-year-olds, as can be seen in the following tabulation.

Median Personal Income of Veterans and Non-veterans in the United States, 1977		
Age Group	Median Personal Income	
	Veterans	Non-veterans
20 to 24 Years	$ 6,750	$ 5,860
25 to 29 Years	11,380	10,810
30 to 34 Years	14,470	13,780
35 to 39 Years	16,680	15,290

Source: Educational and Income Characteristics of Veterans, Veterans Administration, Reports and Statistics Service, 1978.

Another impressive finding of the Veterans Administration study was the high level of education of recent veterans in the labor market. Vietnam-Era veterans proved to be the best educated veterans ever to serve in the armed forces, with over 60% having completed high school and at least 13% with one to three years of college. Only 20% of the Vietnam veterans in the labor market did not have a high school diploma at separation, as compared to 55% of World War II veterans and 38% of Korean Conflict veterans. These facts are a contributing factor in the higher personal income levels of today's veterans.

In 1978, there were also 314,000 unemployed Vietnam-Era veterans aged 20 to 34, in the U.S., while there were over one million jobless non-veterans of the same age. There were some significant differences between these two groups in both reason for and duration of unemployment. Young veterans in the 20 to 24 age group were more likely to be job losers than non-veterans and a little less likely to be re-entrants into the labor force. Larger proportions of veterans than non-veterans in the 25 to 29 and 30 to 34 age groups were on layoff, while smaller proportions were unemployed due to job losses other than layoff. The proportion unemployed for other reasons was virtually the same for both veterans and non-veterans.

The duration of unemployment was about the same for veterans and non-veterans in both the 20 to 24 and 30 to 34 age groups. However, within the 25 to 29 age group, there were fewer veterans unemployed less than 5 weeks than there were non-veterans, but more veterans were jobless between 5 and 14 weeks. Black veterans, in addition to

having higher unemployment rates than white veterans, also remained unemployed for longer periods of time. In 1978, 35% of the unemployed black veterans aged 20 to 34 were jobless for 15 weeks or longer, as compared to 25% for white veterans. The following table gives some information on reason for and duration of unemployment among veterans and non-veterans.

Percent Distribution of
Unemployed Male Vietnam-Era veterans and Non-veterans
United States, 1978 Annual Averages

Reason and Duration	Total		20-24 years		25-29 years		30-34 years	
	Veterans	Non-Veterans	Veterans	Non-Veterans	Veterans	Non-Veterans	Veterans	Non-Veterans
Total Unemployed (Thousands)	314	1,033	80	619	133	280	101	134
Reason (Percent of Total)								
Job Losers	62.2	57.5	56.3	52.0	63.2	64.6	65.7	67.9
On Layoff	20.6	15.0	15.0	13.4	20.3	17.1	25.5	17.9
Other Job Losers	41.6	42.4	41.3	38.6	42.9	47.1	40.2	50.0
Job Leaves	17.5	17.3	17.5	17.6	18.0	17.1	17.6	16.4
Re-entrant	16.8	20.4	17.5	23.9	17.3	16.1	15.7	13.4
New Entrants	3.5	4.7	8.8	6.5	1.5	2.1	1.0	2.2
Duration (Percent of Total)								
Less Than 5 Weeks	37.8	41.6	43.8	43.0	34.6	40.5	37.3	36.8
5 - 14 Weeks	34.9	32.3	33.8	33.0	39.1	30.8	30.4	32.3
15 Weeks and Over	27.3	26.1	22.5	23.9	26.3	28.7	32.4	30.8

Source: Current Population Survey; U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS OF ASSISTANCE FOR VETERANS

The Federal government has continually demonstrated a commitment to veterans by developing programs of outreach and assistance. The Wagner-Peyser Act of 1933 established a Veterans Employment Service and a policy of veteran preference and special assistance for disabled veterans. More recently, the priority status of veterans has been reaffirmed through other Federal mandates: the Vietnam-Era Veterans Readjustment Assistance Acts of 1972 and 1974; the Emergency Jobs and Unemployment Assistance Acts of 1972 and 1974; and the Veterans Education and Employment Assistance Act of 1976. In 1977, President Carter emphasized the high priority of job development for veterans in his economic stimulus program. In response, the Economic Stimulus Appropriations Act of 1977 provided funds to support several programs of assistance for veterans. In Fiscal Year 1978, job opportunities and employment services for veterans were again high priorities in the President's economic program.

The Veterans Employment Service (VES) works with state and local Job Service offices to provide veterans with job-related services such as counseling, testing, training, and job referral. In 1978, Federal regulations were passed which now require each Job Service office to meet certain minimum levels of services provided to veteran applicants. Floor levels are established for each state on the basis of past-year accomplishments and influence of external factors, such as state-wide economic conditions. The floor levels for placement, counseling, and job development are determined by the ratio of veterans served to the number of veterans applying for services through Job Service. The floor level for veterans inactivated with some reportable service is determined by the ratio of veterans inactivated with some reportable service to the total number of veterans inactivated. In addition, local offices must meet preference level indicators which compare services administered to all veterans, Vietnam-Era veterans, and disabled veterans with services provided to male non-veterans aged 20 years and over. Veterans preference levels are established for placement, counseling, job development, and inactivation with some reportable service. There is also a veterans preference level for Federal

Contractor Job Listings (FCJL). Under Executive Order 11701 (described later in this report), employers who hold Federal contracts are required to hire a minimum percentage of veterans.

The Unemployment Compensation to Ex-Servicemen (UCX) program allows veterans with 90 days or more continuous active service who were not dishonorably discharged to claim their military service as qualifying employment for Unemployment Insurance (UI) benefits. State Employment Security agencies take claims and pay benefits to veterans from Federal funds under the same qualifying provisions as provided for by the unemployment compensation law of the state in which the veteran files his or her initial claim.

Veterans receive numerous benefits from the Veterans Administration (VA). Since its inception nearly 50 years ago, the VA has become the largest independent government agency in the United States. The VA provides extensive training and educational benefits as well as other assistance, such as medical care, guaranteed loans, life insurance, and rehabilitation programs. Under the provisions of the GI Bill passed in 1952, veterans are eligible for further educational allowances. One of the largest sectors in the organizational structure of the VA, the Department of Veteran Benefits (DVB) administers both the GI Bill and the VA compensation and pension program.

There are, in addition, numerous other Federal programs which aid veterans in making the transition from military service to civilian employment. Some of the more recent veteran assistance programs follow:

HELP THROUGH INDUSTRY RETRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT (HIRE) - This program funded under Title III of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA), was developed to establish employment and training opportunities for jobless veterans within private industry. Disabled and Vietnam-Era veterans receive priority consideration for HIRE openings. An expansion of the original program, HIRE II makes even more funds available for increasing veteran employment opportunities throughout the private sector.

PUBLIC SERVICE EMPLOYMENT EXPANSION (PSE) - This program allows for substantial expansion of public service employment in an effort to reduce unemployment and aid economic recovery. The Secretary of Labor has asked that whenever possible, unemployed disabled and Vietnam-Era veterans be placed in these new PSE jobs. In the past year, new goals have been set for placement of veterans in new PSE jobs throughout the country.

The continued high participation of veterans in the PSE program is an indication of its success in meeting the needs of veterans.

DISABLED VETERANS OUTREACH PROGRAM (DVOP) - Under this program, veteran outreach units have been established in Job Service offices in the 100 largest cities in the country, with at least one in each state. The units are staffed by approximately 2,000 disabled veterans who are state employees performing in Federally funded jobs. Their major function is to identify other disabled veterans and help them obtain needed employment-related services through Job Service. The DVOP staff work with the VA, veteran organizations, and other community groups in this effort. Between July 1977, the month that DVOP was initiated, and July 1979, the number of unemployed Vietnam-Era veterans in the U.S. dropped from 351,000 to 240,000. The DVOP program contributed substantially to this decrease by developing job opportunities in both the public and private sectors. The program has become one of the most successful recent Presidential initiatives. Funding for DVOP was scheduled to end in 1978, but due to its success, it has been extended through 1982.

MANDATORY LISTING PROGRAM - Under Executive Order 11701, employers who hold Federal government contracts of $10,000 or more are required to list their job openings with the Employment Service. The provisions of this order were strengthened with the passage of the Vietnam-Era Veterans Readjustment Assistance Acts of 1972 and 1974. Federal contractors are now also required to take affirmative action to employ qualified disabled veterans and veterans of the Vietnam Era. The number of veterans placed in jobs listed by Federal contractors has increased nearly every year since 1972.

VETERANS' REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS - The Office of Veterans Reemployment Rights in the Department of Labor's Labor Management Services Administration (LMSA) helps qualified veterans obtain their legal rights to return to their former employers with the position and benefits they would have attained had they not been in military service. Under Federal statutes, veterans are allowed to exercise their reemployment rights in the private sector as well as in Federal, state, and local governments.

APPRENTICESHIP AND TRAINING - The U. S. Employment Service administers 42 Apprenticeship Information Centers (AIC's) which provide counseling and information about apprenticeship opportunities. One of the major objectives of this program in recent years has been to provide unemployed Vietnam-Era veterans with maximum apprenticeship opportunities. The Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training (BAT) also gives priority to veterans, particularly those of the Vietnam Era. All programs registered with BAT are considered by the VA to meet its criteria for providing benefits for eligible registered veterans.

VA OJT PROGRAM - Special on-the-job training (OJT) programs approved by the VA provide a special incentive to veterans desiring to learn new skills. The VA approves employers to participate in the program on the basis of availability of equipment, instructional materials, and qualified instructors. Also, there must be reasonable certainty that jobs for which veterans are to be trained would be available to them at the end of the training period. Veterans who are chosen as trainees under this program can receive a monthly training allowance from the VA to supplement their wages, thereby increasing their financial security and job stability during the training period.

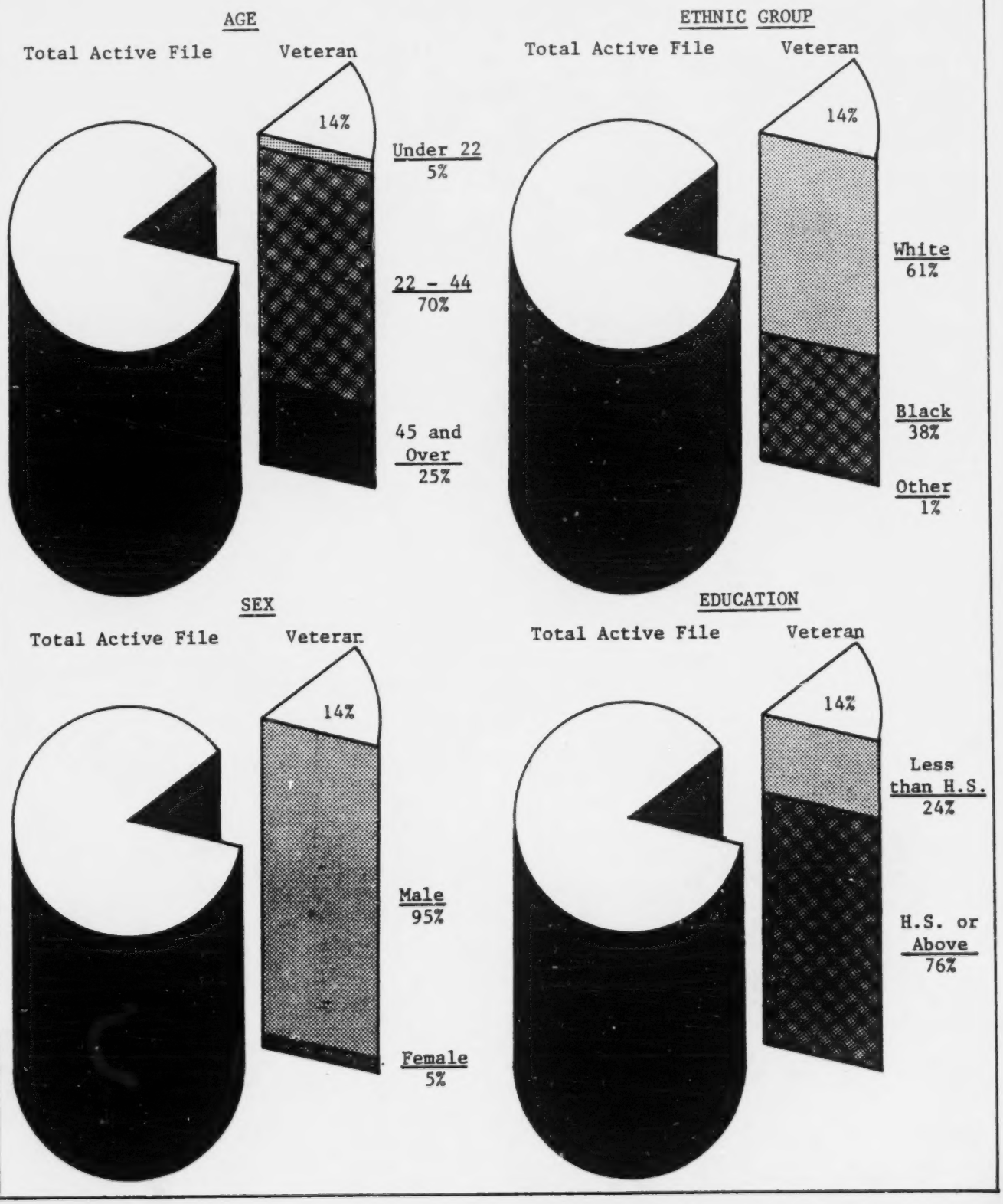
VA WORK-STUDY PROGRAM - This is one of the newest assistance programs for veterans to be administered by the VA. According to program guidelines, veterans who are full-time students under the GI Bill may work up to 250 hours per semester or quarter in a nearby Employment Service local office. If the veteran is a full-time student throughout the entire year, he may be certified to work up to 750 hours per year. In the local office, the veteran-student works under the direct supervision of a VA employee and his or her wages are paid by the VA. Each state is assigned a maximum number of veteran-students which the VA will certify for the program, but thus far all states have not begun to participate. In South Carolina, the VA will allow a total of 34 veteran-student certifications, and 12 have already been approved as of February 1980.

CHARACTERISTICS OF VETERANS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

As of December 31, 1979, there were 11,867 veterans in the active file of the South Carolina Employment Service (ES). These veterans represented over 14% of the total active file of 83,820. Both the number and proportion of veterans in the active file declined from last year, an indication of fewer recent military separations and the assimilation of older veterans into the civilian labor force. One fourth of the veterans in the active file were over 45 years of age, while only 5% were under 22. The vast majority (95%) were male and over 60% were white. Following the national trend of high educational levels among veterans, over three fourths of the veterans in the S. C. active file had at least a high school education. Of these, 35% had attained further education such as college or technical school training.

Half of the veterans in the active file were veterans who served during the Vietnam Era. Around 4,480, or 38%, were recently separated from the service. Approximately 1,530 of the active veterans were handicapped, and 2,480 were determined to be economically disadvantaged. Nearly 100 of the veterans were on welfare, while 580 were food stamp registrants. Around 5,170 were eligible claimants for unemployment insurance (UI) benefits. In comparing these veterans with those in the corresponding active file the previous year, it is apparent that last year's veterans were characteristically similar to those on file this year. One significant difference is that only 29% of the active veterans last year were eligible claimants for UI benefits, compared to 44% this year. This difference corresponds to the situation with the total active file, however. The increase in UI claimants above last year is probably largely attributed to the uncertain economic situation in South Carolina and the nation at the end of 1979. The following charts show characteristics of veterans in the active file as of December 31, 1979.

Characteristics of Veteran Active File
December 31, 1979



The greatest contrast between the veteran versus total active file occurred in the sex characteristic. Well over half (58%) of the total active file was comprised of females, while only 5% of the veterans were female. Black applicants accounted for over half of the total active file, but less than 40% of the veterans were black. Youth (under 22) comprised a substantially larger portion of the total active file, whereas the 45 and over category was larger among veterans. As mentioned previously, veteran applicants had a significantly higher educational level than the active file as a whole. Over three fourths of the veteran applicants had at least a high school education, while only slightly over half of the total active applicants had reached this level. For a complete comparison of veteran and total active files, see Appendix Table 8.

In terms of broad occupational classification, the largest number of veterans in South Carolina were found in the Structural Work Category. Approximately 2,410 veterans, or 20% of the total veteran active file, were classified in this category. The next largest major occupational category was the Professional, Technical and Managerial category, accounting for 1,650 veterans. The Machine Trades and Clerical/ Sales categories followed, with 1,600 and 1,500 veteran applicants, respectively.

Considering occupations in detail, the largest number of veterans in the active file were classified under 3-digit DOT (Dictionary of Occupational Titles) code 222, Shipping, Receiving and Stock Clerks. Classified under this DOT code were 429 veterans, comprising 4% of the total veteran active file. The next largest categories were Miscellaneous Construction Occupations (DOT 869), with 409 veterans classified; Packagers and Materials Handling Occupations (DOT 929), with 386; and Carpenters and Related (DOT 860), with 304. For more detailed information on classification of veterans by major occupational category and 3-digit DOT code, see Appendix Tables 10, 11, and 12.

SERVICES TO VETERANS

Following guidelines established by the Federal government, Job Service offices across the country give priority to veterans in job referral, placement, counseling, testing and other job-related services. In order to demonstrate adequate performance, each Job Service office must meet certain minimum levels of service to veterans each year. To facilitate priority services to veterans, the veteran application cards are salmon-colored so that they can easily be distinguished from the white cards of other applicants.

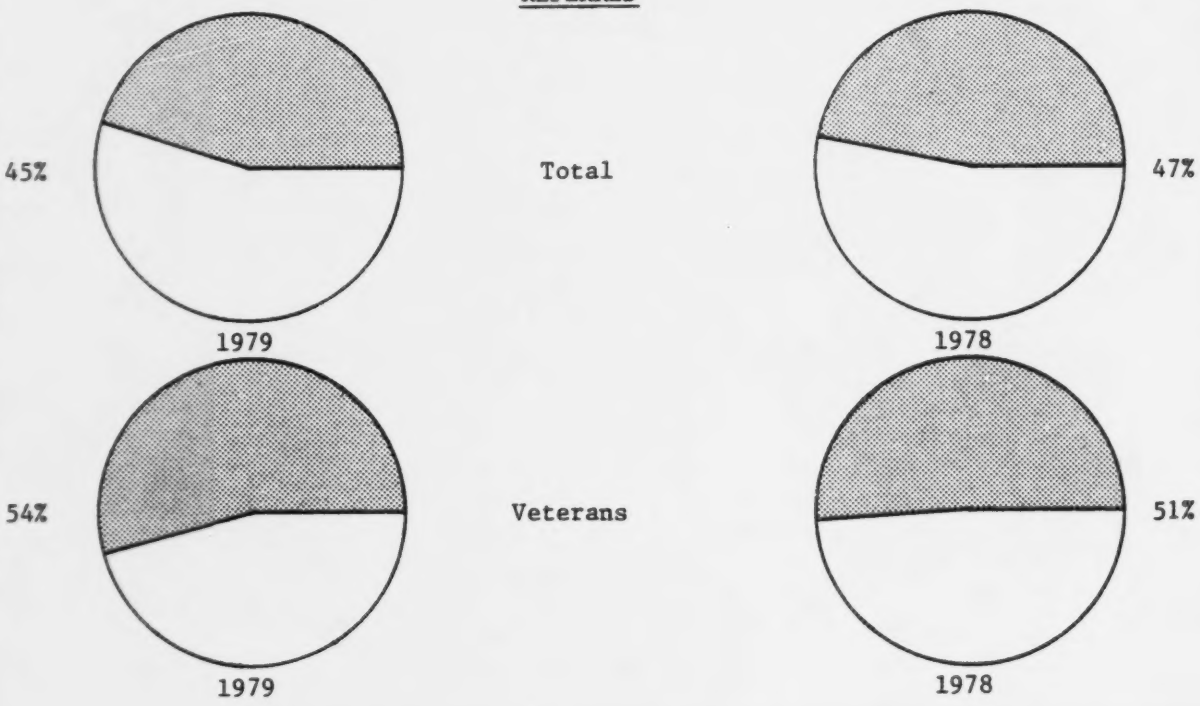
During Fiscal Year 1979, approximately 40,830 veteran applicants sought services through the South Carolina Employment Service. This represented a slight 2% decrease below the number of veteran applicants available for services during Fiscal Year 1978. Of the total veteran applicants available in 1979, 64% were new applicants filing for the first time.

A total of 21,844 veteran applicants in South Carolina were referred to jobs during the year. This represents 54% of the total veterans available for work, surpassing last year's referral rate by 3%. The veteran referral rate also compares favorably with the 45% referral rate for all applicants, indicating the effectiveness of veteran preference in ES activities.

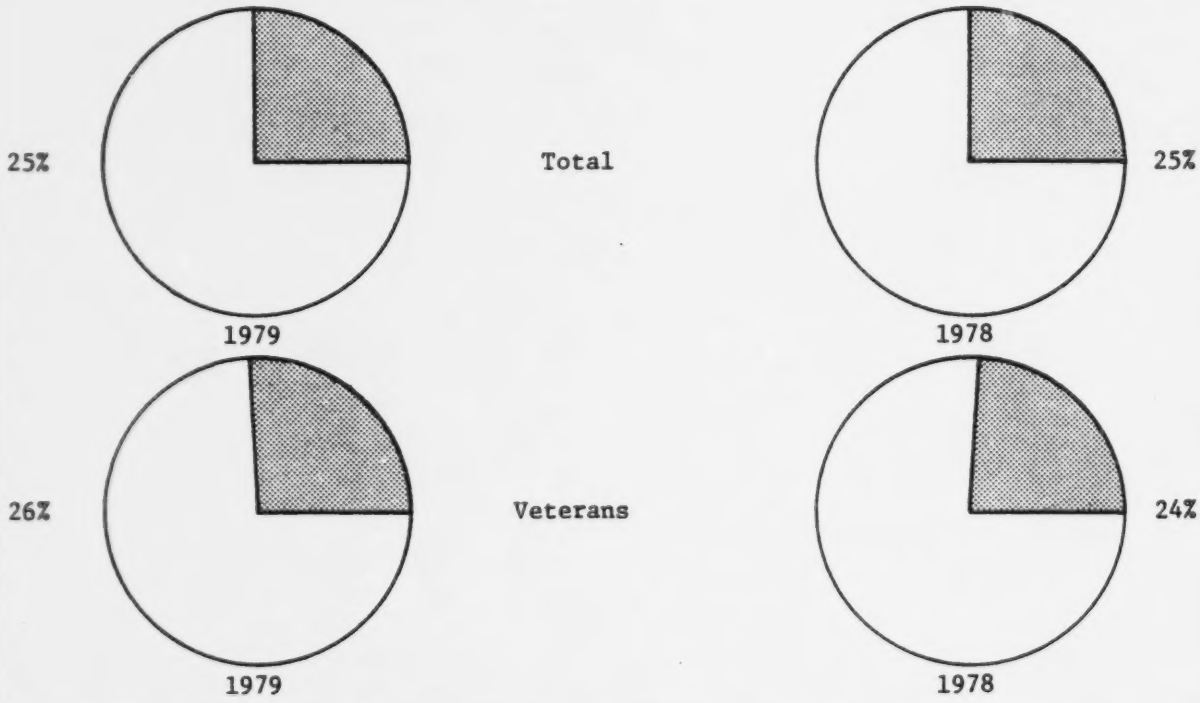
Over one fourth of all veteran applicants available in South Carolina during Fiscal 1979 were placed in jobs through local Job Service offices. The total of 10,460 placed exceeds last year's total of 10,100. The 26% placement rate for veterans during the year is slightly above the rate for all applicants.

Percent of Total and Veteran ES Applicants Available
Referred and Placed
South Carolina
FY 1978 and 1979

REFERRED



PLACED



Around 97% of all veterans placed in Fiscal Year 1979 were in nonagricultural jobs. Around 74% of these nonfarm jobs were expected to last over 150 days, while only a small percentage (4%) were expected to last 3 days or less. Almost 70% of the veterans placed were in jobs paying between $3.00 and $4.50 per hour. However, a substantial 9% were placed in jobs paying $6.00 and over, while only 3% of the total applicants were placed in jobs in this wage category. The differences in wages are even greater when comparing veterans and non-veterans within the active file. Over half of the non-veterans (54%) were placed in jobs paying between $2.65 and $2.99 per hour, while the largest concentration of veterans were placed in jobs in the wage categories between $3.00 and $3.99 per hour. Also, as can be seen in the following table, larger percentages of veterans were placed in every wage category above $3.00. In addition, the average wage of veterans placed, at $3.89, was well above the $3.36 average for all applicants placed during the year. The average wage rate for veterans placed increased from $3.52 in Fiscal Year 1978. The relatively higher wage rates for veterans placed can partially be attributed to the higher educational level of veterans.

Comparison of Wage Rates of Veteran and Non-Veteran Applicants Placed by the South Carolina Employment Service

Fiscal Year 1979

	Veteran Applicants	Percent of Total	Non-Veteran Applicants	Percent of Total
Total Placed	10,459	100.0	65,876	100.0
Under $2.65	77	0.7	1,221	1.9
$2.65 - $2.99	1,867	17.9	35,537	53.9
$3.00 - $3.49	2,832	27.1	14,738	22.4
$3.50 - $3.99	2,717	26.0	9,409	14.3
$4.00 - $4.49	1,583	15.1	3,741	5.7
$4.50 - $4.99	798	7.6	2,256	3.4
$5.00 - $5.49	813	7.8	1,171	1.8
$5.50 - $5.99	282	2.7	504	0.8
$6.00 and over	947	9.1	1,323	2.0

Source: ESARS Table 15.

Turning to other services, job development contacts were made for 8,336 veterans during Fiscal Year 1979, resulting in 1,765 being placed. Job development involves soliciting public or private job openings for individuals for whom no suitable openings can be found in ES files. Veterans for whom job development contacts were made represent over 20% of the total veteran active file. The rate of job development contacts made for all applicants was only 8%, indicating veteran priority in this activity. The counseling ratio for veterans, at 10%, was also higher than the total applicant level of 6%. Testing and training ratios, however, were lower for veterans than for total applicants. Again, this can be explained in part by the higher educational level of veterans in comparison to total applicants. Veterans receive many educational and training benefits under the GI Bill that are not easily available to their non-veteran counterparts in the labor market. Also, veterans often acquire skills and training while in the military which leave them more prepared for jobs than the average applicant. Around 3,970 veterans were counseled during the year, while 2,500 were tested. There were relatively few training enrollments among veterans, with only around 730 receiving training during the year.

Percent of Applicants Available Provided With Services
South Carolina - FY 1979

	Total	Veterans
Job Dev. Contacts Made	7.9%	20.4%
Counseled	6.0	9.7
Tested	7.7	6.1
Enrolled In Training	3.1	1.8

Source: ESARS Table 91.

For a more complete comparison of services to veteran and total applicants during Fiscal Year 1979, see Appendix Table 13.

SUMMARY

Although several years have passed since our country was actively involved in military combat, many veterans still face the problems of transition to civilian life. Certain veteran groups continue to be over-represented in the ranks of the unemployed today. Important differences remain between the labor force and employment characteristics of veterans and their contemporaries who did not serve in the military.

The focus of attention in recent years has been on veterans of the Vietnam Era. These recent veterans face many diverse problems in the labor market today. Although they comprise less than one third of the total veteran population, their rate of unemployment is significantly higher than that of veterans in general. Having fought in an extremely unpopular war, these recent veterans are often still forced to contend with the unfavorable sterotypes attached to their Vietnam veteran status. Though as a group, these were the best educated veterans ever to serve in the military, some employers still fail to recognize their potential as civilian workers. Minority, disabled, and young Vietnam veterans are experiencing the greatest unemployment problems.

The outlook for the veteran employment situation is encouraging, however. The Federal government has initiated several veteran assistance programs in recent years which have helped to significantly reduce the jobless rate of veterans, particularly those of the Vietnam Era. Meanwhile, with the end of the Vietnam Conflict and corresponding decrease in military separations, the veteran population is shifting to older age groups where unemployment is less likely to occur. In some respects, veterans are already on equal or better footing in the labor market than non-veterans. A higher proportion of their population is employed, and they have higher annual incomes. In other respects, however, veterans remain behind the population in general. They have higher unemployment rates in several age groups and lower proportions are employed in professional and managerial occupations. Also, unemployment among young veterans and minorities continues to be a considerable problem. Though these and other employment problems remain among veterans today, the continuing impact of outreach and assistance programs should provide an optimistic future in terms of veteran employment opportunities.

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APPENDIX

TABLE 1

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF VETERANS IN CIVIL LIFE, BY STATE
September 30, 1979

(In thousands)

State	Total Veterans	WAR VETERANS							Post-Vietnam Era 4/	Service Between Korean Conflict and Vietnam Era Only
		Total 1/	Vietnam Era		Korean Conflict		World War II 3/	World War I		
			Total 2/	No Service in Korean Conflict	Total 2/ 3/	No Service in World War II				
Total	30,072	26,310	8,910	8,363	5,866	4,672	12,674	594	703	3,059
State Total	29,829	26,109	8,809	8,265	5,810	4,631	12,626	587	694	3,026
Alabama	422	369	125	116	91	74	171	8	9	44
Alaska	40	34	15	15	8	6	13	*	1	5
Arizona	329	289	102	96	66	49	137	7	8	32
Arkansas	270	240	79	74	48	37	122	7	5	25
California	3,343	2,936	995	924	734	526	1,430	56	79	328
Colorado	375	324	128	122	73	55	141	6	10	41
Connecticut	463	406	131	122	98	80	196	8	11	46
Delaware	79	66	25	23	12	9	33	1	2	11
District of Columbia	101	89	22	20	28	22	45	2	2	10
Florida	1,318	1,177	352	326	269	184	626	41	25	116
Georgia	637	551	215	203	134	108	231	9	16	70
Hawaii	94	79	33	31	20	17	30	1	2	13
Idaho	105	91	33	31	18	15	43	2	3	11
Illinois	1,545	1,353	428	402	308	267	654	30	35	157
Indiana	729	631	230	217	132	113	287	14	20	78
Iowa	375	325	113	107	63	54	154	10	9	41
Kansas	312	274	93	88	53	42	136	8	7	31
Kentucky	414	363	122	115	79	63	176	9	8	43
Louisiana	453	398	130	122	94	79	188	9	10	45
Maine	153	134	44	42	26	21	67	4	3	16
Maryland	629	549	195	183	137	104	253	9	16	64
Massachusetts	871	764	255	240	171	139	366	19	20	87
Michigan	1,188	1,028	367	347	216	188	472	21	32	128
Minnesota	558	482	189	180	88	74	215	13	16	60
Mississippi	244	216	65	61	48	39	110	6	4	24
Missouri	709	622	207	194	135	112	300	16	16	71
Montana	99	85	30	28	16	13	42	2	2	12
Nebraska	202	175	63	60	34	29	81	5	5	22
Nevada	95	83	28	27	19	14	41	1	3	9
New Hampshire	126	108	38	36	22	17	53	2	3	15
New Jersey	1,107	973	297	276	225	186	491	20	23	111
New Mexico	137	119	42	39	27	21	57	2	3	15
New York	2,477	2,197	610	567	505	436	1,144	50	51	229
North Carolina	622	541	200	189	116	96	245	11	13	68
North Dakota	61	52	17	16	8	7	27	2	1	8
Ohio	1,483	1,289	447	420	261	220	622	27	39	155
Oklahoma	410	360	127	120	77	59	172	9	9	41
Oregon	385	337	119	113	66	48	167	9	10	38
Pennsylvania	1,747	1,536	488	457	315	260	785	34	40	171
Rhode Island	154	133	43	40	29	22	68	3	4	17
South Carolina	335	292	114	109	66	54	124	5	8	35
South Dakota	75	65	18	17	13	11	34	3	1	9
Tennessee	541	472	166	157	106	90	215	10	13	56
Texas	1,660	1,452	514	483	316	242	698	29	39	169
Utah	150	129	57	54	25	19	53	3	4	17
Vermont	64	54	21	20	9	8	25	1	2	8
Virginia	661	577	213	199	140	97	271	10	14	70
Washington	612	532	201	190	119	81	250	11	16	64
West Virginia	255	208	63	59	41	35	108	6	5	22
Wisconsin	590	511	186	175	99	84	237	15	16	63
Wyoming	45	39	14	13	7	5	20	1	1	5
Outside U.S. - Total 5/	243	201	101	98	56	41	48	7	9	33

NOTE: These estimates have been developed from "bench mark" veteran population statistics for the states as of June 30, 1970, based on 1970 Census of Population data on veterans' place of residence, extended to September 30, 1979, on the basis of (1) 1965-1970 veteran interstate migration statistics from the 1970 Census; (2) Bureau of the Census provisional estimates of 1970-1971 net civilian migration of the states: "Current Population Reports," Series P-25, No. 468, October 5, 1971; and (3) mobility of the United States Population 1975-1976, "Current Population Reports," Series P-20, No. 305, January 1977. They are independent of, and therefore not directly comparable with, estimates for June 30, 1970 through June 30, 1974, previously published. Excluded are an estimated 157 (thousand) who served only between World War I and World War II, and 242 (thousand) who served only between World War II and the Korean Conflict.

1/ Veterans who served in both World War II and the Korean Conflict, and in both the Korean Conflict and the Vietnam era are counted once.
2/ Includes 547 (thousand) who served in both the Korean Conflict and the Vietnam era.
3/ Includes 1,187 (thousand) who served in both World War II and the Korean Conflict.
4/ Service only after May 7, 1975.
5/ Includes Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, U.S. possessions and outlying areas, and foreign countries.
6/ There are also 209 living Spanish-American War veterans - not distributed geographically.
* Less than 0.5 (thousand).

Source: Veterans Administration, Washington, D. C.

TABLE 2

ESTIMATED AGE OF VETERANS IN CIVIL LIFE
September 30, 1979

(In thousands)

Age	Total Veterans	Total 1/	WAR VETERANS						Post-Vietnam Era 4/	Service Between Korean Conflict and Vietnam Era Only
			Vietnam Era		Korean Conflict		World War II 3/	World War I		
			Total 2/	No Service in Korean Conflict	Total 2/ 3/	No Service in World War II				
All Ages.....	30,072#	26,310#	8,910	8,363	5,866	4,679	12,674	594	703	3,059
Under 20 yrs....	67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67	-
20-24 yrs.....	1,064	540	540	540	-	-	-	-	524	-
25-29 yrs.....	2,085	1,990	1,990	1,990	-	-	-	-	95	-
30-34 yrs.....	3,838	3,774	3,774	3,774	-	-	-	-	14	50
35-39 yrs.....	2,764	1,705	1,705	1,705	-	-	-	-	3	1,056
40-44 yrs.....	2,452	881	355	300	581	581	*	-	*	1,571
45-49 yrs.....	3,352	2,995	230	39	2,912	2,875	81	-	-	357
50-54 yrs.....	4,074	4,053	166	10	1,560	1,137	2,906	-	-	21
55-59 yrs.....	4,633	4,629	89	4	463	65	4,560	-	-	4
60-64 yrs.....	2,986	2,986	45	1	226	16	2,969	-	-	-
65-69 yrs.....	1,342	1,342	14	*	84	5	1,337	-	-	-
70-74 yrs.....	622	622	2	*	29	*	622	-	-	-
75-79 yrs.....	179	179	*	-	9	*	151	28	-	-
80-84 yrs.....	391	391	-	-	2	-	43	348	-	-
85 yrs. & Over..	223	223	-	-	*	-	5	218	-	-
Average Age 5/..	47.5	48.9	32.9	31.6	49.7	47.9	59.1	84.0	22.3	40.7

NOTE: Excludes an estimated 157 (thousand) who served only between World War I and World War II, all of whom are 65 years of age or older, and 242 (thousand) who served only between World War II and the Korean Conflict who are 45-59 years of age.

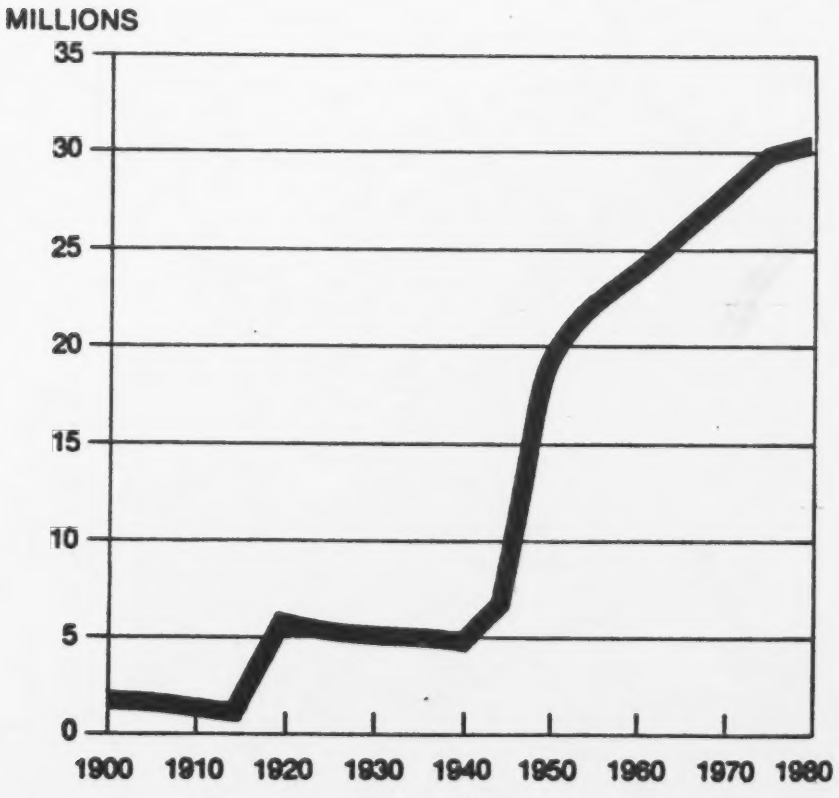
1/ Veterans who served in both World War II and the Korean Conflict, and in both the Korean Conflict and the Vietnam era are counted once.
2/ Includes 547 (thousand) who served in both the Korean Conflict and the Vietnam era.
3/ Includes 1,187 (thousand) who served in both World War II and the Korean Conflict.
4/ Service only after May 7, 1975.
5/ Computed from data by single years of age.
There are also 209 living Spanish-American War veterans - average age 101.1 years.
* Less than 0.5 (thousand).

Source: Veterans Administration, Washington, D. C.

* * * * * *

TABLE 3

GROWTH OF THE U. S. VETERAN POPULATION



Source: Reports and Statistics Service, Veterans Administration, Washington, D. C.

TABLE 4

Employment Status of U.S. Male Vietnam-era Veterans and Nonveterans, By Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin, Annual Averages, 1977 - 78

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment Status and Age	Veteran						Nonveterans					
	White		Black and Other		Hispanic Origin		White		Black and Other		Hispanic Origin	
	1977	1978	1977	1978	1977	1978	1977	1978	1977	1978	1977	1978
Total, 20 to 34 Years												
Civilian Noninstitutional Population	6,119	5,843	699	643	----	249	15,298	16,060	2,285	2,426	----	1,209
Civilian Labor Force	5,856	5,580	631	593	----	230	13,966	14,738	1,922	2,041	----	1,110
Participation Rate	95.7	95.5	90.3	92.2	----	92.4	91.3	91.8	84.1	84.1	----	91.8
Employment	5,484	5,331	531	528	----	215	13,047	13,973	1,648	1,773	----	1,025
Employment-population ratio	89.6	91.2	76.0	82.1	----	86.3	85.3	87.0	72.1	73.1	----	84.8
Unemployment	372	249	100	65	----	15	919	765	274	268	----	85
Unemployment Rate	6.4	4.5	15.8	11.0	----	6.5	6.6	5.2	14.3	13.1	----	7.7
20 to 24 Years												
Civilian Noninstitutional Population	867	652	174	101	----	47	7,136	7,289	1,020	1,101	----	532
Civilian Labor Force	782	585	145	87	----	39	6,162	6,337	788	849	----	469
Participation Rate	90.2	89.7	83.3	86.1	----	83.0	86.4	86.9	77.3	77.1	----	88.2
Employment	674	526	103	66	----	35	5,626	5,881	628	686	----	427
Employment-population ratio	77.7	80.7	59.2	65.3	----	74.5	78.8	80.7	61.6	62.3	----	80.3
Unemployment	108	59	42	21	----	4	536	456	160	163	----	42
Unemployment Rate	13.8	10.1	29.0	24.1	----	10.3	8.7	7.2	20.3	19.2	----	9.0
25 to 29 Years												
Civilian Noninstitutional Population	2,702	2,111	287	246	----	100	4,666	5,324	701	772	----	394
Civilian Labor Force	2,584	2,005	261	228	----	94	4,433	5,082	625	689	----	375
Participation Rate	95.6	95.0	90.9	92.7	----	94.0	95.0	95.5	89.2	89.2	----	95.2
Employment	2,417	1,900	227	200	----	87	4,182	4,870	553	621	----	349
Employment-population ratio	89.5	90.0	79.1	81.3	----	87.0	89.6	91.5	78.9	80.4	----	88.6
Unemployment	167	105	34	28	----	7	251	212	72	68	----	26
Unemployment Rate	6.5	5.2	13.0	12.3	----	7.4	5.7	4.2	11.5	9.9	----	6.9
30 to 34 Years												
Civilian Noninstitutional Population	2,550	3,080	238	296	----	102	3,496	3,447	564	553	----	283
Civilian Labor Force	2,490	2,990	225	278	----	97	3,371	3,319	509	503	----	266
Participation Rate	97.6	97.1	94.5	93.9	----	95.1	96.4	96.3	90.2	91.0	----	94.0
Employment	2,393	2,905	201	262	----	93	3,239	3,222	467	466	----	249
Employment-population ratio	93.8	94.3	84.5	88.5	----	91.2	92.6	93.5	82.8	84.3	----	88.0
Unemployment	97	85	24	16	----	4	132	97	42	37	----	17
Unemployment Rate	3.9	2.8	10.7	5.8	----	4.1	3.9	2.9	8.3	7.4	----	6.4

NOTE: Dashes indicate data not available.

Source: Current Population Survey, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 5

Employed Male Vietnam-era Veterans and Nonveterans, by Age, Race, Occupation, and Industry, United States, 1978 Annual Averages

(Percent distribution)

Occupation and industry group	Veterans						Nonveterans					
	Total, 20 to 34 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 29 years	30 to 34 years	White 20 to 34 years	Black & other 20 to 34 years	Total, 20 to 34 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 29 years	30 to 34 years	White 20 to 34 years	Black & others 20 to 34 year
OCCUPATION												
Total employed (thousands)	5,858	592	2,100	3,166	5,331	527	15,744	6,567	5,490	3,687	13,972	1,773
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White-collar workers	38.7	20.4	33.0	45.9	39.6	29.2	39.8	29.3	45.7	49.7	41.0	30.0
Professional and Technical workers	14.8	5.7	11.9	18.4	15.3	9.5	17.0	10.0	20.7	23.8	17.5	12.4
Managers and administrators, except farm	11.6	4.1	9.0	14.7	12.1	6.1	10.3	5.8	12.1	15.5	10.9	5.6
Salesworkers	5.3	3.7	4.9	5.9	5.6	2.7	6.0	5.8	6.3	5.9	6.3	3.3
Clerical workers	6.9	6.9	7.2	6.8	6.6	11.0	6.6	7.7	6.5	4.6	6.3	8.7
Blue-collar workers	52.1	68.6	56.9	45.9	51.8	55.4	49.3	58.1	44.3	41.1	48.8	53.2
Craft and kindred workers	25.8	25.3	27.6	24.6	26.4	19.7	20.7	21.7	20.5	19.1	21.5	14.3
Operatives, except transport	13.5	21.8	15.0	11.0	13.2	16.7	13.9	16.8	12.0	11.5	13.3	18.0
Transport equipment operatives	6.7	7.9	7.2	6.1	6.5	9.1	5.9	6.6	5.4	5.5	5.8	7.4
Nonfarm laborers	6.2	13.5	7.1	4.2	5.8	9.7	8.9	13.0	6.5	5.0	8.3	13.5
Service workers	7.6	9.8	8.3	6.8	6.9	14.8	7.5	9.1	6.8	5.7	6.8	13.4
Farmworkers	1.5	1.0	1.8	1.5	1.7	0.4	3.4	3.5	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.4
INDUSTRY												
Total employed (thousands)	5,858	592	2,100	3,166	5,331	527	15,744	6,567	5,490	3,687	13,972	1,773
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Nonagricultural industries	98.0	98.1	97.6	98.2	97.8	99.6	95.8	95.5	96.2	95.9	95.8	96.1
Private wage and salary workers	76.0	82.8	77.0	74.2	76.7	69.8	78.4	83.7	76.8	71.3	78.3	78.7
Construction	7.9	10.1	8.8	6.9	8.3	4.4	8.9	11.0	7.9	6.8	9.2	6.9
Manufacturing	28.3	31.1	28.7	27.4	28.2	28.8	26.8	27.0	26.1	27.7	26.3	31.0
Durable goods	19.1	22.3	19.6	18.1	19.2	18.2	17.4	17.4	16.8	18.3	17.2	19.1
Nondurable goods	9.2	8.8	9.1	9.3	9.1	10.4	9.4	9.5	9.3	9.4	9.1	11.8
Transportation and public utilities	9.7	9.0	8.8	10.4	9.5	11.6	6.1	5.7	6.8	5.7	6.0	6.9
Wholesale and retail trade	15.0	17.6	16.0	13.9	15.5	10.2	18.7	23.0	17.1	13.6	19.0	16.8
Finance, insurance, and real estate	3.6	2.0	2.9	4.3	3.6	3.2	3.8	3.0	4.2	4.3	3.8	3.6
Services	9.9	11.1	10.0	9.7	9.8	11.2	12.7	12.7	13.3	11.9	12.7	13.0
Government workers	16.5	12.7	16.0	17.6	15.4	27.3	11.8	8.6	13.2	15.5	11.5	14.3
Self-employed and unpaid family workers	5.4	2.7	4.7	6.5	5.8	2.5	5.6	3.2	6.2	9.1	5.9	3.1
Agriculture	2.0	2.0	2.3	1.8	2.2	0.4	4.2	4.5	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.0

TABLE 6

Comparison of National and South Carolina
Veteran Population Statistics (In Thousands)
September 30, 1979

	United States	Percent of Total	South Carolina	Percent of Total	South Carolina As Percent of U. S.
Total Veterans	30,072	100.0	335	100.0	1.1
Vietnam Era	8,910	29.6	109	32.5	1.3
Korean Conflict	4,679	15.6	54	16.1	1.2
World War II	12,674	42.1	124	37.0	0.9
World War I	594	2.0	5	1.5	0.8
Post-Vietnam Era 1/	703	2.3	8	2.4	1.4

1/ Service only after May 7, 1975.

Source: Veterans Administration, Washington, D. C.

TABLE 7

Estimate of Veteran Population by
Planning District in South Carolina

December 1979

	Total Veteran Population
South Carolina	335,000
Planning District I	96,042
Anderson	15,400
Cherokee	5,162
Greenville	37,122
Oconee	5,527
Pickens	8,071
Spartanburg	24,760
Planning District II	19,379
Abbeville	2,701
Edgefield	1,425
Greenwood	6,670
Laurens	6,218
McCormick	690
Saluda	1,675
Planning District III	24,445
Chester	3,528
Lancaster	5,800
Union	3,528
York	11,589
Planning District IV	54,402
Fairfield	2,057
Lexington	14,689
Newberry	3,873
Richland	33,783
Planning District V	25,260
Aiken	13,065
Allendale	795
Bamberg	1,370
Barnwell	1,780
Calhoun	984
Orangeburg	7,266
Planning District VI	15,782
Clarendon	2,000
Kershaw	4,639
Lee	1,501
Sumter	7,642

TABLE 7 (cont.)

	Total Veteran Population
Planning District VII	28,629
Chesterfield	3,613
Darlington	6,500
Dillon	2,670
Marlboro	2,335
Marion	3,085
Florence	10,426
Planning District VIII	14,300
Georgetown	3,299
Horry	8,835
Williamsburg	2,166
Planning District IX	45,373
Berkeley	7,005
Charleston	34,653
Dorchester	3,715
Planning District X	11,388
Beaufort	5,506
Colleton	3,192
Hampton	1,593
Jasper	1,097

Source: VA Regional Office
Columbia, S. C.

TABLE 8

Characteristics of Total and Veterans
Active File in South Carolina

December 31, 1979

	Total Active File	Percent of Total	Veteran Active File	Percent of Total	Veterans as Percent of Total
Total	83,820	100.0	11,867	100.0	14.1
Under 22	16,995	20.3	613	5.2	3.6
45 and over	13,349	15.9	2,987	25.2	22.4
Male	35,024	41.8	11,261	94.9	32.2
Female	48,796	58.2	606	5.1	1.2
White	38,003	45.3	7,236	61.0	19.0
Black	45,108	53.8	4,490	37.8	10.0
Less than H. S.	38,608	46.1	2,841	23.9	7.4
H. S. and above	45,212	53.9	9,026	76.1	20.0
Handicapped	6,988	8.3	1,527	12.9	21.9
Eco. Disadvantaged	29,290	34.9	2,478	20.9	8.5
Welfare	16,723	20.0	98	0.8	0.6
Eligible Claimant	29,755	35.5	5,169	43.6	17.4

Source: ESARS Table 6.

TABLE 9

Characteristics of Veteran Applicants In
South Carolina ES Active File

December 31, 1979

	State	P.D. I	P.D. II	P.D. III	P.D. IV	P.D. V	P.D. VI	P.D. VII	P.D. VIII	P.D. IX	P.D. X
Age	11,867	2,912	488	744	1,745	669	1,527	1,048	666	2,270	378
Under 22	613	135	15	42	80	46	103	41	40	112	39
45 and over	2,987	937	113	213	418	182	344	237	170	442	79
Sex	11,867	2,912	488	744	1,745	669	1,527	1,048	666	2,270	378
Male	11,261	2,830	470	712	1,632	631	1,429	1,008	632	2,131	333
Female	606	76	18	32	113	38	98	40	34	239	45
Highest School Grade	11,867	2,912	488	744	1,745	669	1,527	1,048	666	2,270	378
Less than H. S.	2,841	879	130	228	397	169	317	298	134	360	75
H. S. or above	9,026	2,033	348	516	1,348	493	1,210	750	532	1,910	303
Race	11,867	2,912	488	744	1,745	669	1,527	1,048	666	2,270	378
White	7,236	2,204	309	491	967	343	787	500	383	1,350	174
Black	4,490	703	179	246	755	322	730	542	281	839	198
Veteran	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnam Era	5,922	389	80	116	370	130	421	220	162	673	99
Handicapped	1,527	433	50	90	245	91	169	152	51	284	29
Economically Disadvantaged	2,478	472	73	116	157	182	312	298	194	778	64
Welfare	98	11	2	5	15	15	17	6	12	20	7
WIN	87	9	2	4	13	12	14	6	12	18	7
CETA	768	163	28	33	53	75	130	129	64	147	21
Seasonal Farmworker	17	3	0	0	0	1	2	4	1	1	2
Eligible Claimant	5,169	1,471	180	365	565	319	835	514	267	762	195

Source: ESARS Tables 6 and 93.

TABLE 10

Classification by Major Occupational Category
of Veterans in South Carolina ES Active File

December 31, 1979

Major Occupational Category	Total Active File	Veteran Active File	Veterans As Percent of Total
Professional, Technical & Managerial	5,730	1,647	28.7
Clerical & Sales	13,789	1,498	10.9
Services	13,820	1,045	7.6
Farming, Forestry, & Fishing	1,427	128	9.0
Processing	1,804	253	14.0
Machine Trades	9,031	1,602	17.7
Bench Work	5,525	320	5.8
Structural Work	7,516	2,413	32.1
Miscellaneous	7,734	1,747	22.6

Source: ESARS Table 96-1.

TABLE 11

Occupational Distribution of
S. C. Employment Service Active File

December 31, 1979

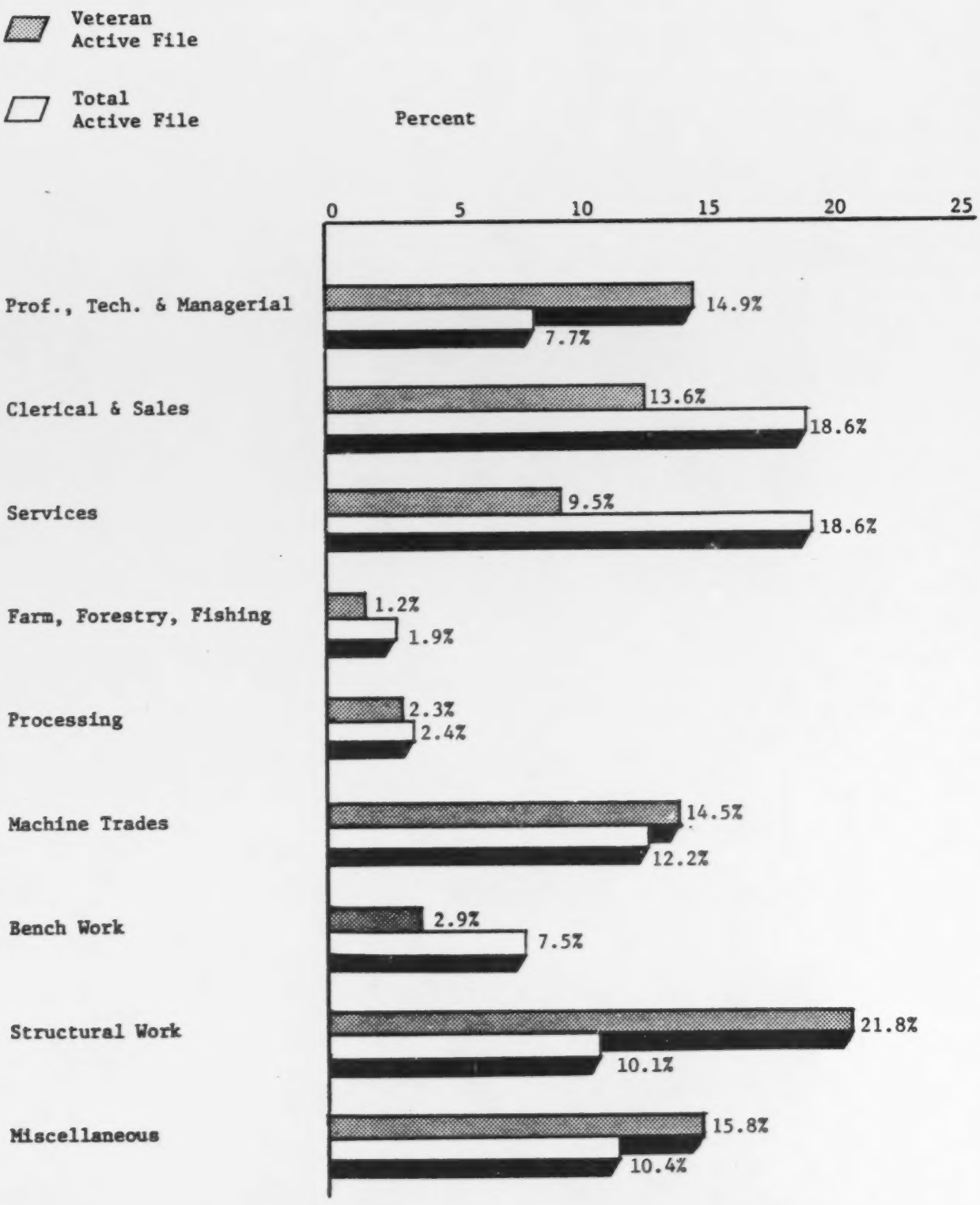


TABLE 12

Occupational Categories of Veterans
in South Carolina ES Active File 1/

December 31, 1979

3-Digit DOT	Job Title	Total Active File	Veteran Active File	Nonag. Job Openings Received
169	Administrative Occupations	395	153	36
185	Wholesale and Retail Trade Managers/Officials	468	111	43
189	Miscellaneous Managers, Officials	403	143	118
209	Stenography, Typing, Filing & Related	1,625	147	609
219	Computing and Account Recording	1,409	115	473
222	Shipping, Receiving, and Stock Clerks	1,140	429	273
313	Chefs and Cooks, Hotel and Restaurant	1,490	125	350
372	Security Guards and Correction Officers, except Crossing Tenders	431	247	338
381	Porters and Cleaners	1,136	108	629
600	Machinists and Related	212	100	70
620	Motorized Vehicle/Equipment Mechanics and Repairers	548	223	165
621	Aircraft Mechanics and Repairers	105	100	2
638	Miscellaneous Machine Installers and Repairers	450	210	82
689	Miscellaneous Textile Workers	1,451	132	181
810	Arc Welders and Cutters	367	113	98
819	Welders, Cutters, and Related Occupations, n.e.c.	322	116	71
824	Lighting Equipment and Wiring Assemblers, Installers, and Repairers	354	158	135
829	Electrical Products Installers and Repairers	321	101	107
840	Construction and Maintenance Painters	296	109	120
860	Carpenters and Related	894	304	494
862	Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Related	447	168	116
869	Miscellaneous Construction Workers	2,021	409	2,075
899	Miscellaneous Structural Workers	368	152	200
904	Trailer-Truck Drivers	611	299	89
905	Truck Drivers, Heavy	665	238	323
906	Truck Drivers, Light	393	146	115
921	Hoisting and Conveying Occupations	726	184	157
922	Movers and Materials Storers	426	116	293
929	Packagers and Material Handlers	2,257	386	1,640

1/ Includes occupations with 100 or more in veteran active file.

Source: ESARS Table 96.

TABLE 13

Services Rendered to Total and Veteran Applicants Available Through the South Carolina Employment Service

Fiscal Year 1979

	Total	Percent of Total	Veterans	Percent of Total
Applicants Available	311,026	100.0	40,828	100.0
New Applicants	212,705	68.4	26,228	64.2
Counseled	18,711	6.0	3,971	9.7
Tested	23,975	7.7	2,500	6.1
Referred to Supportive Service	29,978	9.6	7,842	19.2
Enrolled in Training	9,779	3.1	728	1.8
Job Development Contacts	24,468	7.9	8,336	20.4
Referred to Job	140,057	45.0	21,844	53.5
Placed on Job	76,335	24.5	10,459	25.6
Nonagricultural	70,352	22.6	10,118	24.8
Over 3 days	68,701	22.1	9,943	24.4
Over 150 days	52,112	16.8	9,357	22.9
3 days or less	2,631	0.8	354	0.9
Placed after Counseling	6,530	2.1	1,315	3.2
Placed after Job Development	8,276	2.7	1,765	4.3

Source: ESARS Table 91.

TABLE 14

Comparison of Wage Rates of Veterans and Total Applicants Placed by the South Carolina Employment Service

Fiscal Year 1979

	Total Applicants	Percent of Total	Veteran Applicants	Percent of Total
Total Placed	76,335	100.0	10,459	100.0
Under $2.65	1,298	1.7	77	0.7
$2.65 - $2.99	37,404	49.0	1,867	17.9
$3.00 - $3.49	17,570	23.0	2,832	27.1
$3.50 - $3.99	12,126	15.9	2,717	26.0
$4.00 - $4.49	5,324	7.0	1,583	15.1
$4.50 - $4.99	3,054	4.0	798	7.6
$5.00 - $5.49	1,984	2.6	813	7.8
$5.50 - $5.99	786	1.0	282	2.7
$6.00 and over	2,270	3.0	947	9.1

NOTE: Categories do not add to total because applicants may have been placed more than once and at different wage rates.

Source: ESARS Table 15.

TABLE 15

Individuals Placed in Openings Received from Federal Contractors and Agencies in South Carolina

Fiscal Year 1979

	Individuals Placed	Veterans Placed	Veterans As Percent of Total	Individuals Referred	Veterans Referred	Veterans As Percent of Total
Sex	13,379	2,507	18.7	35,496	7,733	21.8
Male	7,347	2,435	33.1	19,754	7,439	37.7
Female	6,032	72	1.2	15,742	294	1.9
Age	13,379	2,507	18.7	35,496	7,733	21.8
Under 20	2,245	34	1.5	4,652	88	1.9
20 - 24	4,476	605	13.5	11,611	1,708	14.7
25 - 29	2,559	671	26.2	7,463	1,992	26.7
30 - 39	2,368	637	26.9	6,923	1,995	28.8
40 - 44	652	213	32.7	1,833	653	35.6
45 - 54	736	232	31.5	2,087	864	41.4
55 - 64	309	112	36.2	831	401	48.3
65 and over	34	3	8.8	96	32	33.3
Education	13,379	2,507	18.7	35,496	7,733	21.8
Less than H. S.	4,523	540	11.9	11,877	1,658	14.0
H. S. or above	8,856	1,967	22.2	23,619	6,075	25.7
Ethnic Group	13,379	2,507	18.7	35,496	7,733	21.8
White	7,257	1,432	19.7	19,711	4,634	23.5
Black	5,918	1,045	17.7	15,350	3,033	19.8
Economically Disadvantaged	3,244	629	19.4	8,710	1,983	22.8
Handicapped	643	288	44.8	2,141	937	43.8

Source: ESARS Table 27